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10/707,374	12/09/2003	Jef Sutherland	A8659	5336
72875	7590	11/28/2007	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20037			ROBINSON BOYCE, AKIBA K	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3628		
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		11/28/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USPTO@sughrue.com  
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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/707,374	SUTHERLAND, JEF
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Akiba K. Robinson-Boyce	3628

— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 September 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Status of Claims***

1. Due to communications filed 9/12/07, the following is a final office action. Claims 1-17 are pending in this application and have been examined on the merits. The previous office action has been maintained and claims 1-17 are rejected as follows.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arner et al (US 2002/0002599 A1), and further in view of applicant's admissions.

As per claim 1, Arner et al discloses:

storing respective camping pad attribute information for camping pads of a camping facility, ([0352], lines 16-18, shows database contains information about campsite *reservations, fees and facilities*);

obtaining reservation request information concerning the camping facility..., ([0353], lines 1-3, shows database query based on information desired by user [which can include reservation information as shown above]); and

providing an indication of one or more candidate camping pads based on the respective camping pad attribute information of the camping pads of the camping

facility..., ([0353], lines 6-21, shows presentation of campgrounds, and further subsequent transactions that allow user to query a campsite at a given campground and optionally reserve a campsite, [thereby inherently presenting campsites of interest to the user for reservation]).

Arner et al does not disclose the following:

camping vehicle attributes for the given camping vehicle.

But does disclose the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping in [0353], and in the camping industry, camping vehicles are a primary way that campers utilize camping pads, and camping pads must accommodate camping vehicles by having enough space, or the correct dimensions.

However, applicant's admissions disclose that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification. Therefore, storing camping vehicle attribute information for a given camping vehicle, obtaining reservation request information for the camping pad, and providing an indication of a camping pad based on camping vehicle attributes for the given camping vehicle would be obvious with storing camp pad attributes, and providing an indication of a camping pad based on camping pad attributes since camping pads are made for camping vehicles to be parked on as shown on Page 3, paragraph [0009] of the specification, and without a camping pad which demonstrates the proper usage availability, there would be no use for a camping vehicle.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to store camping vehicle attribute information, obtain reservation request information for the camping vehicle, and providing an indication of a camping pad based on camping vehicle attributes for the purpose of storing and indicating information that can be used as or together with camping pad information since they must both demonstrate usage availability which is compatible.

As per claims 2, 11, Arner et al does not disclose the following, but does disclose the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping as disclosed above.

However, applicant's admissions discloses:

Wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises one or more of: tip-out portion particulars/expandable portions of the camping vehicle, (page 4, [0013] or the specification). Applicant's admissions disclose this limitation for the purpose of showing that a tip-out portion of a camping vehicle is part of the vehicle which can be extended from the camping vehicle.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for camping vehicle attribute information to comprise tip-out portion particulars/expandable portions of the camping vehicle with the motivation of showing that camping vehicles can be provided with additional interior space.

As per claim 3, Arner et al discloses:

wherein the camping pad attribute information comprises one or more of: pad access attributes, ([0352], lines 16-18, shows database contains information about campsite *reservations*);

As per claim 4, Arner et al discloses:

receiving a customer request for making a reservation at a camping facility, ([0353], lines 1-3, shows database query based on information desired by user [which can include reservation information as shown above], w/[0352], lines 16-18, shows database contains information about campsite *reservations*);

searching a camping institution database for information relating to the camping reservation, the database comprising camping pad attribute information of camping facilities belonging to the camping institution, ([0353], querying database).

Arner et al does not disclose the following:

camping vehicle attributes for the given camping vehicle.

But does disclose the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping in [0353], and in the camping industry, camping vehicles are a primary way that campers utilize camping pads, and camping pads must accommodate camping vehicles by having enough space, or the correct dimensions.

However, applicant's admissions disclose that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification. Therefore, receiving a request for reservation at a camping facility which includes camping vehicle attribute information would be obvious since camping pads are made for camping vehicles to be parked on as shown on Page 3, paragraph [0009] of the specification, and without a camping pad which demonstrates the proper usage availability, there would be no use for a camping vehicle.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to receive a request for reservation at a camping facility which includes camping vehicle attribute information for the purpose of storing data that can be used as or together with camping pad information since they must both demonstrate usage availability which is compatible.

As per claim 5, Arner et al discloses:

further comprising providing a user with alternative camping facility information when a reservation cannot be made according to the camping vehicle attribute information and the camping pad attribute information, ([0186], alternate server used).

As per claim 7, Arner et al discloses:

wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises one or more of sewer connection information, water connection information and phone line connection information, ([0110], IP-telephone).

As per claims 8, 9, 10, neither Arner et al nor applicant's admissions disclose:

wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises camping vehicle attachment information relating to one or more of a boat, a trailer, and a motor vehicle/ wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises a make and model of the camping vehicle/dimensions of the camping vehicle, but Arner et al discloses the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping as discussed above with respect to claim 1, and the reservation of a camping space as also disclosed above with respect to claim 1, and in the camping industry, camping pads must accommodate camping vehicles by having enough space, or the correct dimensions available for

usage. Furthermore, applicant's admissions disclose that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification.

However, official notice is taken that it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for vehicle attribute information to comprise camping vehicle attachment information relating to one or more of a boat, a trailer, and a motor vehicle/ wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises a make and model of the camping vehicle/ dimensions of the camping vehicle. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for vehicle attribute information to comprise camping vehicle attachment information relating to one or more of a boat, a trailer, and a motor vehicle/wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises a make and model of the camping vehicle/ dimensions of the camping vehicle with the motivation of showing common features of a camping vehicle.

As per claim 12, Arner et al discloses:

wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises a date of arrival and a date of departure at the camping facility, ([see claim 4], time stamp information).

As per claim 14, Arner et al discloses:

wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises a location of a camping pad within the camping facility of a camping institution, ([0353], location of the user with respect to distance to campgrounds).

As per claims 15, 16 and 17, Arner et al discloses:

accessing a website of a camping institution; accessing a reservation area of said website, ([0104], web browser application that permits user to access web pages is incorporated into computer applications of the present invention, w/ [0352, shows handheld unit permits communication with Internet);

acquiring reservation information for making a reservation at a camping facility, ([0352], lines 16-18, directing end-user to a database that includes campsite reservations);

acquiring user accommodation information comprising information about user preferences at the camping facility, ([0352], lines 4-7, permits user to inquire about camping sites within 10 miles);

searching a camping institution database containing camping pad attribute information regarding camping facilities of the camping institution, ([0353], database query based on information desired by user [which can include reservation information as shown in [0352]]);

generating camping facility reservation information according to...the reservation information and the accommodation information/reserving a camping facility according to the...reservation information and the accommodation information, ([0353], lines 6-21, shows presentation of campgrounds, and further subsequent transactions that allow user to query a campsite at a given campground and optionally reserve a campsite, [thereby inherently presenting campsites of interest to the user for reservations]).

Arner et al does not disclose the following:

acquiring payment information for payment of the camping facility

reservation.

But does disclose the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping in [0353].

However, Applicant's admissions discloses:

acquiring payment information for payment of the camping facility reservation, ([0019], shows when making a reservation, payment information is acquired). Applicant's admissions discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that payment information is needed to establish a reservation and ultimately make it complete.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to acquire payment information with the motivation of having a source of acquiring reservation fees.

Arner et al does not disclose the following:

camping vehicle attributes for the given camping vehicle.

But does disclose the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping in [0353], and in the camping industry, camping vehicles are a primary way that campers utilize camping pads, and camping pads must accommodate camping vehicles by having enough space, or the correct dimensions.

However, applicant's admissions disclose that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification.

Therefore, acquiring camping pad attribute information, generating information and reserving according to camping pad information would be obvious with acquiring camping vehicle attribute information comprising information about a camping vehicle to be placed on the camping facility, generating information and reserving according to camping vehicle information since camping pads are made for camping vehicles to be parked on as shown on Page 3, paragraph [0009] of the specification, and without a camping pad which demonstrates the proper usage availability, there would be no use for a camping vehicle.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to acquire camping vehicle attribute information comprising information about a camping vehicle to be placed on the camping facility for the purpose of obtaining information that can be used as or together with camping pad information since they must both demonstrate usage availability which is compatible.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arner et al (US 2002/0002599 A1), and further in view of applicant's admissions, and further in view of DeLorme et al (US 5,948,040).

As per claim 6, neither Arner et al nor applicant's admissions disclose the following, however Arner et al discloses the reservation of camping space for the purpose of camping, as disclosed above in Claim 1.

However, DeLorme et al discloses:

further comprising generating one or more of promotional information, discounts, and coupons according to a user's account information, (Col. 80, lines 20-27, coupon).

DeLorme et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that a coupon is output to complete ones travel plans.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to generate a coupon according to a user's account information with the motivation of fully processing the reservation.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arner et al (US 2002/0002599 A1), and further in view of applicant's admissions, and further in view of Inokuchi (US 2004/0080510 A1).

As per claim 13, neither Arner et al, nor Applicant's admissions disclose the following, but Arner et al shows a database that contains information about campsite *reservations, fees and facilities* in [0352], lines 16-18.

However, Inokuchi discloses:

wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises the number of people who will be staying at the camping facility, ([0049], attributes classes include number of users along with information on recreation facilities. Inokuchi discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that information about the number of users and a recreational facility can be assigned together in a display and related through positioning information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the camping vehicle information to comprise the number of people who will be staying at the camping facility with the motivation of showing that the number of people can have an effect on the reservation.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 9/12/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claim 1, applicant argues that there is not teaching in prior art that relates to (1) making camping facility reservations for a camping vehicle, (2) no suggestion of a camping vehicle, (3) storing camping pad attribute information, (4) that vehicle attribute information on a camping vehicle is stored, (5) or that reservation request information concerning a camping facility and the given camping vehicle is obtained.

However, prior art used discloses (1). Specifically, Arner discloses making camping facility reservations by disclosing a database that contains information about campsite *reservations*, fees and facilities in [0352]. However, in combination with applicant's admissions, reservations for a *camping vehicle* is disclosed. Specifically, applicant's admissions disclose that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification. Therefore, the combination of Arner and applicant's admissions make camping facility reservations for a camping vehicle obvious.

The combination of Arner and applicant's admissions disclose (2). Specifically, and as discussed in the preceding paragraph, applicant's admissions disclose a camping vehicle by disclosing that campers, or camping vehicles are familiar in the camping industry, and generally used for the purpose of overnight accommodation while camping on page 2, paragraph [0006] of the specification.

Arner discloses (3). Specifically, storing camping pad attribute information is disclosed in Arner in [0352], lines 16-18, where Arner shows that a database contains information about campsite *reservations*, fees and facilities. In this case, the campsite represents the camping pad since in the same paragraph, the example set forth includes a tourist visiting a National Park, and the campsite would be included inside of the National Park.<sup>6</sup>

The combination of Arner and applicant's admissions disclose (4). Specifically, this combination renders that vehicle attribute information on a camping vehicle is stored since camping pads are made for camping vehicles to be parked on as shown on Page 3, paragraph [0009] of the specification, and without a camping pad which demonstrates the proper usage availability, there would be no use for a camping vehicle.

Arner discloses (5). Specifically [0353], lines 1-3, shows that reservation request information concerning a camping facility and the given camping vehicle is obtained by showing a database query based on information desired by user [which can include reservation information].

Applicant also argues examiner's motivation to combine. However, KSR forecloses Applicant's argument that a specific teaching is required for a finding of obviousness. *KSR*, 127 S.Ct. at 1741, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. The claims of the invention recite combinations which only unite old elements with no change in their respective functions and which yield predictable results. Thus, the claimed subject matter likely would have been obvious under *KSR*.

As per claims 4 and 15, these claims recite similar limitations to those of claim 1, and claims 4, 15, and claims the depend from them are therefore rejected for the same reasons.

As per claim 2, applicant argues that merely because a tip-out portion is a part of a camping vehicle, does not teach or suggest that camping vehicle attribute information, which is used for making a reservation at a camping facility, includes information regarding a tip-out portion of a vehicle. However, a tip-out portion of a camping vehicle is part of the attribute information since it is a characteristic of the camping vehicle. Also, in [0013] of applicant's specification, applicant admits that a tip-out portion is camping vehicle attribute information.

As per claim 8, applicant argues examiner's official notice for the following limitation: ""wherein the camping vehicle attribute information comprises camping vehicle attachment information relating to one or more of a boat, a trailer, and a motor vehicle", and requests a reference to support the rejection. Specifically, Swofford (US 4,014,586) discloses this limitation in col. 1, lines 32-51, where attributes of a camper-trailer is said to include a connection behind large sized vehicles.

As per claim 6, this claim depends from claim 4 and is rejected for the same reasons.

As per claim 13, this claim depends from claim 4 and is rejected for the same reasons. In addition, applicant argues that there is no teaching or suggestion in Inokuchi that camping vehicle attribute information comprises the number of people who will be staying at the camping facility, as claimed. However, in [0049], Inokuchi discloses that

attributes classes include number of users along with information on recreation facilities can be assigned. In this case the number of people represent the number of people who will be staying at the camping facility.

***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Akiba K Robinson-Boyce whose telephone number is 571-272-6734. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

• Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system, Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.



A. R. B.  
November 21, 2007